

GERMANS ARE READY TO SIGN PEACE TERMS

(Continued from First Page.)

at 9 o'clock this morning and remained in session for half an hour. Announcement of rejection of the request for extension of the time limit was made after the group adjourned.

READY FOR ADVANCE.

The big three met again at 11 a. m. It was learned that no change in the orders for the allied armies to advance Tuesday morning has yet been given, or will be given until after 7 o'clock this evening.

The German note was received at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and the big four had transmitted their reply by 9:30.

Bauer's communication reiterated that the German government regarded the peace conditions as in "sharp contradiction to the principle which was accepted by the allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, as being binding in accordance with the laws of nations for the peace before the conclusion of the armistice." It complained that "far reaching counter-proposals have only in certain points received any acceptance." It asked repatriation of all German military and civilian prisoners.

CALLS REQUIREMENTS EXCESSIVE

"The government of the German republic engages to fulfill the conditions of peace imposed upon Germany," the note continued. "It desires, however, in this solemn moment to express itself with unreserved clearness in order to meet in advance any accusation of untruthfulness that may now or later be made against Germany. The conditions imposed exceed the measure of that which Germany can, in fact, perform. The government of the German republic therefore feels itself bound to announce that it makes all reservations, and declines all responsibilities as regards the consequences when, as is bound to happen, the impossibilities of carrying out the conditions come to light, even though German capacity to fulfill is stretched to the utmost."

"Germany further lays the greatest emphasis on the declaration that she cannot accept article 231 of the treaty of peace, which requires Germany to admit herself to be the sole author of the war."

PROTESTS SEIZURE OF COLONIES.

"Likewise it is equally impossible for a German to reconcile it with his dignity and his honor to accept articles 227 to 230, by which Germany is requested to give up to the allied and associated powers for trial individuals among the German people who are accused of committing acts contrary to the customs of war."

"Further, the government of the German republic makes a distinct protest against the taking away of all the colonial possessions of Germany."

"The German government believes itself to be entitled to address the following modest request in the expectation that the allied and associated governments will consider the following declaration an integral portion of the treaty:

PROPOSES A FUTURE COUNCIL.

"Within two years, counting from the day the treaty is signed, the allied and associated governments will submit the present treaty, to the high council of the powers constituted by the league of nations for the purpose of subsequent examination. Before this high council German plenipotentiaries are to enjoy the same privileges as the representatives of the other contracting parties of the present treaty. This council shall decide in regard to those conditions of the present treaty which impair the rights of self-determination of the German people, and also in regard to the stipulation, whereby the free economic development of Germany on a footing of equal rights is impeded."

National Assembly Votes 237 to 138 to Sign Terms

WEIMAR, June 23.—The National Assembly voted yesterday afternoon to accept the peace treaty, 237 to 138. Five members abstained from voting. Just before this ballot was taken, the Assembly voted confidence in Chancellor Bauer's new ministry, 236 to 89. Fifty-five members refused to vote.

Addressing the assembly, Bauer declared that Germany is ready to sign, but said she must go on record against acknowledgment of the sole guilt of the war and delivery of her subjects to a foreign government. He explained the new cabinet had agreed that Germany would suffer less hardships if she signed and, under the circumstances decided to sign.

Following the formation of his cabinet, Bauer outlined to the peace committee of the assembly the policies his government expected to pursue after the assembly ratified acceptance of the treaty.

"The government will then notify Secretary von Haimhausen (in Versailles) to sign, or will ask the consent to await the arrival of a delegation, in the event von Haimhausen objects to signing alone," said Bauer.

Selection of Bauer as chancellor yesterday morning came at the conclusion of several stormy party caucuses. The majority Socialists, who dominate German politics, apparently were in favor of Dr. Eduard David, president of the National Assembly, but sentiment suddenly veered in favor of Bauer, one of their leaders, and he was finally chosen.

A tentative cabinet, formed before the personnel was definitely agreed upon, was overthrown by the refusal of Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg to serve without the approval of their party, the Democrats.

The latter withheld approval, standing out for further concessions from the allies.

PARIS, June 23.—A protocol to be added to the peace treaty, explaining the six points raised by the Germans, reads:

"Firstly—A commission will be named by the allied and associated governments to supervise the demolition of the fortifications of Heligoland in conformity with the treaty. This commission will be empowered to decide what part of the constructions protecting the coast from erosion should be preserved, and what part demolished."

"Secondly—The sums which Germany will have to refund to its citizens to indemnify them for interests they may be found to have in the railroads and mines, referred to in paragraph 2, article 158, shall be placed to the credit of Germany on account of the sums due for reparation."

(The protocol refers to German private interests in Alsace and mines in Shantung as distinct from German state interests.)

"Thirdly—A list of the persons whom, according to article 228, paragraph 2, Germany must surrender to the powers will be sent to the German government during the month following the putting into force of the treaty."

"Fourthly—The commission on reparations, provided for by article 240 and paragraph 2, 3, and 4 of annex 4, cannot exact divulgence of secrets of manufacture or confidential information."

"Fifthly—From the signature of peace and in the four months following, Germany will have an opportunity of presenting for the examination of the powers documents and propositions, with a view to hastening the work relating to reparations, thus shortening the investigation and hastening decisions."

"Sixthly—Prosecutions will be exercised against those committing criminal acts in connection with the liquidation of German property, and the powers will receive any information and proofs that the German government shall be in a position to supply on this subject."

When a Feller Needs a Friend

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By Briggs



upon the realization of that country's financial condition, which is very bad.

The treaty will not require Austria to pay an initial sum of \$1,000,000,000, as was proposed at first, since this would deprive her of all working capital. Neither will Austria be compelled to issue any bonds to the allies on account of reparations. The entire question of Austrian reparations will be left for the future, to be determined by a reparation commission, the allies going on record very strongly that they want to keep Austria sound financially.

The settlement, therefore, will differ markedly from that made with the Germans and the early expectations of Italy and other powers that they would receive large reparations will be disappointed.

VERSAILLES ARRANGING FOR FORMAL SIGNING OF TERMS OF PEACE

PARIS, June 23.—In anticipation of official word of Germany's decision to sign before the expiration of the allied ultimatum tonight, arrangements are going forward at Versailles for the actual ceremony of signing. The German decision will be telegraphed here from Weimar and handed to the allies by the secretary of the German delegation, who remained at Versailles. President Wilson and other big five leaders are hoping that a new German delegation can reach Versailles in time to sign tomorrow, but it appears more likely that the signatures will be attached on Wednesday or Thursday.

Foch Not Relaxing.

Despite this feeling of absolute confidence that the Germans will sign, Marshal Foch's preparations for the advance into Germany did not relax today, and American military headquarters were alive with activity. The veteran First and Second divisions of General Pershing's forces are ready to begin the advance toward Cassel on a moment's notice.

The Germans alleged that they were unable to reach a final decision with respect to the peace treaty without further time. President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and Premier Clemenceau found themselves in absolute unanimity in the decision to refuse the request. It was authoritatively stated that the allied reply was couched in the sharpest terms and again warned the Germans of the consequences if they fail to sign before the expiration of the ultimatum.

Proof of Duplicity.

The scuttling of the German fleet by German crews at Scapa Flow was accepted as absolute proof of German duplicity and was cited by allied leaders in the morning conference as a further reason why no temporizing should be allowed.

A report reached here today that the Germans might not send another peace delegation to Versailles, but would instruct the secretary of the old delegation, who is now at Versailles, to sign the treaty. In conference circles it was declared quite unlikely that the allies would permit any such procedure. It was said that they would adhere to the precedent established during the armistice negotiations, when they flatly refused to negotiate with any second-raters. It is expected that another sharp note of warning will be sent to the German government if a new delegation is named and found not to be representative of the German people.

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AUSTRIA WILL ESCAPE PAYMENT OF BILLION DOLLARS AT THE START

PARIS, June 23.—In the effort to fill the gaps in the Austrian treaty the council of three conferred all yesterday morning with the financial experts and the project now is that the treaty will be completed in a few days, although there is no charge that it will be signed until after President Wilson leaves for the United States, says a copyrighted dispatch to the New York Sun.

While the allies have not answered Austria, they have a reply under consideration, and have made many radical changes in the economic clauses of the Austrian treaty consequent

PRINCE OF WALES MAY WOO U.S. GIRL

NEW YORK, June 23.—Will the Prince of Wales choose an American girl to sit with him at some future time upon England's throne?

Will the prince's coming visit in August be for the purpose of pleasing his royal father, who upon several occasions has said that he would look with favor upon an American daughter-in-law?

Is the coming visit partly political, since the marriage of an American girl to the Prince of Wales would knit closer the ties of the two great English-speaking nations?

These questions are being asked among society devotees, as preparations are being made for the reception of the prince at Mrs. Gordon Goelet's Newport villa, Ochs Court.

The prince's forthcoming visit was arranged, 'tis claimed, by Mrs. Goelet's daughter, the Duchess of Roxborough, who enjoys the close friendship of the Queen. After spending some time at the Goelet villa the prince will be the guest of Mrs. Goelet's sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, wife of Brigadier General Vanderbilt.

During his stay at these two country estates the heir to the British throne will meet many of America's society buds, girls of his own age, or even younger, and it is probable that if he is bent upon wooing he may meet with some embarrassment, for the eyes of the people of at least two nations will be upon them. They will read of the fete, the balls, the entertainments arranged for his entertainment. What he says and does and the people he meets will be of interest.

The prince will be introduced to some of the greatest heiresses among the younger set of the socially elect while he is at Newport and later when he is the guest of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at San Mateo, Cal.

TWO MEN SIT ON HIM WHILE A THIRD ROBS HIM OF \$75

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Two men yesterday reported being held up and robbed in South Baltimore. The second hold-up occurred when August Verheugen, of 635 G street southeast, Washington, said he was set upon by three negroes, thrown to the ground, and robbed of \$75.

Verheugen went to the Southern police station to make the report, and when he applied to the police he was covered with mud from head to foot. He declared two of the negroes sat upon him while the third went through his pockets.

Here's How Royalty Did The Magic Trick That Made Fliers Knights

LONDON, June 23.—Capt. Sir Alcock tells this simple story of what happened to himself and Lieut. Sir A. Whitten Brown, at Windsor:

"We were introduced to the Prince of Wales, who shook hands and said how delighted he was to think we had successfully flown across the Atlantic. We then went into one of the drawing rooms and were presented to the King. He shook hands and complimented us. Then we both knelt on one knee and the King touched us on each shoulder with his sword and conferred the titles on us."

"The Queen then came in and shook hands, after which the King talked with us for ten minutes, asking us many questions about aviation."

D. C. WOMEN WILL VISIT CONVENTION

Washington women who are members of the Association of Commerce of the United States are preparing to attend the convention of the association at St. Louis on July 14.

Business and professional women from all parts of the country are planning to be there on that date to take part in the discussion on advancement of women in business and the professions.

The present officers of the Women's Association of Commerce are as follows: Florence King, Chicago, president; Dr. Elmore C. Folkmar, of this city, vice president; Dr. Irene Bokunke, Chicago, vice president; Dr. Anna R. Ranes, Chicago, secretary, and Laura G. Fiken, also of Chicago, treasurer.

MOVE AT DEATH IN FAMILY.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, June 23.—Of the inherited rover spirit of the wild people of Davao and their belief that the death of a member of the family is indicative of the will of Allah for them to change their homes, the Bureau of Forestry says: "When some one dies in the house built on the land or homestead given to the head of a family, the entire family will move to some other place, and in most cases the house is either burned or torn down and the land on which it was built is abandoned for some years."

BANK THIEF CAUGHT AFTER SIX YEARS

OSSINING, N. Y., June 23.—Word of the arrest in Kansas City, Mo., of Chester Yates, notorious bank robber and hold-up man, who escaped from Sing Sing prison more than six years ago, has been received here by Warden Brophy, who ordered two keepers to go to Kansas City to bring him back.

Yates disappeared from Sing Sing on December 18, 1912, after he had served only four months of a twenty-one-year sentence for the theft from Aaron Bancroft, a New York broker, of \$87,000 in securities.

No inkling as to his whereabouts had been obtained since that time until the Kansas City police, arresting him for another offense, learned his identity by means of Bertillon records and photographs.

PAGE VISITS PRESIDENT.

PARIS, June 23.—Thomas Nelson Page, United States ambassador to Italy, has arrived in Paris. He called on President Wilson almost immediately.

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P-B's Palm Beach suits, Cool-cloth suits, Tropical Worsteds, Poplin, Silk or Mohair suits are specially made to put joy into the life of the man-about-Washington.

They're carefully tailored from cold water shrunk materials and sewed into shape (not pressed) which gives them a permanency of lines.

Prices Range from \$15 to \$35

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WIFE IS PERFECT, HE SAYS IN WILL

NEW YORK, June 23.—Major Charles Gamble Bair, of Queens, the first army officer from there to be killed in action in France, devoted a considerable portion of his will to a eulogy of his wife. The will, disposing of about \$20,000, has just been filed at Jamaica. The entire estate is left to the widow, Gertrude Bair, and she is appointed executrix. A clause in the will reads:

"I want to say to the world that my wife, in my estimation, is the most perfect woman I ever saw, heard or knew of. She is endowed with marvellous courage, a very strong will and an intensely high ideal of honor. Her love has never at any time diminished, but has grown all ways, until I feel it has reached a point that can reasonably be considered the same of perfect love. I am the richest man, in that I am blessed with the trust, most honorable and loving wife in the world."

Major Bair also said in his will he had never broken any pledge or promise to his wife, nor had he ever deceived or told her a falsehood, "except as were necessary to buy her presents and to pleasantly surprise and cheer her."

GERMAN EXCHANGE RISES.

BERNE, June 23.—Owing to better peace prospects the German rate of exchange has risen from about 34 to 40 1/2 francs for 100 marks. The Austrian rate has risen from 15 to 20 francs a 100 crowns.

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